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Lepomis auritus. Little Buffalo Creek and Gibson's Rock.

Pomotis gibbosus. Keystone, Donnally's Mills and Ickesburg.

Boleosoma nigrum olmstedii. Keystone, Fishing Run, Little Buffalo Creek and tributary, Donnally's Mills, Ickesburg and Gibson's Rock.

Poecilichthys flabellaris. Fishing Run.

Though *Entosphenus aepypterus* was reported from Fishing Creek below Keystone, *Petromyzon marinus*, *Mircopterus dolomieu* and *Perca flavescens* in the Susquehanna at Marysville, none were seen by me, though they doubtless occur.

HENRY W. FOWLER,
Philadelphia, Penna.

SOME HABITS OF THE PIGMY HORNED LIZARD.

During the summer of 1916 I kept in captivity several specimens of the Pigmy Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma douglassii douglassii* (Bell) Stejneger,* which afforded an excellent opportunity for the observation of certain habits. These lizards were obtained from the western part of Salt Lake City, on low, alkaline land. The predominating plant life here is species of *Atriplex* and *Sarcobatus*. In this locality horned lizards are not uncommon, and in some places are abundant. I collected twenty specimens from an area of about ten acres, one day in three hours.

During captivity the *Phrynosoma* were fed upon insects collected with a net from a nearby alfalfa field. The principal insects thus secured were: alfalfa weevil larvæ, *Phytonamus posticus*; larva and adult *Pieridae*; ants; bees; and locusts. All of these, especially the pierid larvæ, were eaten with avidity.

One habit of special interest was the production of young. Three female lizards were, early in the summer, placed in separate compartments, so that they might be individually observed. On the morning

*According to Stejneger and Barbour, checklist, this should be *P. hernandesi* (Girard)—J. T. N.

of August the fourteenth, two of the lizards were found surrounded by young, one by eleven and the other by fourteen. On the morning of the sixteenth, the other female was found with ten young. In each case birth occurred during the night, at least sometime between the hours of 6 P. M. and 7:30 A. M. I do not know whether this is constant in the species. I can find no reference to *Phrynosoma* producing young at night. If any reader of COPEIA has information on this point, I should be pleased to learn of it.

HERBERT J. PACK,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

I have several times heard of the "bull snake" occurring in the long-leaf pine section of the state, but never with quite sufficient certainty to record it. The following letter received July 12, 1915, would seem to settle the matter. In it the Rev. A. H. Manee of Southern Pines, N. C. says: "A snake was brought to me to-day, 5 feet 9 inches long, dingy white with big black blotches, anal plate undivided. Body thickish but not much larger than King or Black Snake. Body long nearly five feet, with tail short, 8-10 inches. Belly whitish, but tail on underside black-mottled and with red-brown blotches on sides of tail. Tail also with sharp, hard tip which gives natives idea it stings with its tail. The nearest I can come to it is Bull Snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*). I did not think to count scale rows."

I think there is no doubt that Mr. Manee was correct in referring this specimen to *Pituophis melanoleucus*.

C. S. BRIMLEY,
Raleigh, N. C.